## MECKLENBURG.

A GREAT REBEL FRAUD.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

CONFEDERATES AT CHARLOTIZA

THE LATEST TAR-HEEL HUMBUS.

TREASON MADE RESPECTABLE.

DEMOCRATIC MUTUAL ADMIRATION MEETING

FRESIDENT GRANT DELIBERATELY INSULTED

A KI-KLUX GRATCR TO BE HEARD FACE

OFINIONS OF GEN. HILL AND GOV. VANCE.

IMPOYED VACULATIONS OF THE SC-CALLED HORNETS

CAPTAIN JACK AS A NEW PAUL REVERE.

From His Grave the True Story

May Twentieth and May Thirty-first.

The Latter Date the Correct One.

Attempt of the South to Steal the Glory

to Disprove an Independent Rebel Assumption-Jefferson Vindicated from the Charge of Planiarism-The Way North Carolina Makes History from

Gravestones.

This morning, the with of Blow 1975 a Cler Il take place at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Caro'ina, General Joseph E. Johnson, who surrendered his army to General Sherman ten years ago, will perform the duty of chief marsha!, and John Kerr, one of the most eloggent men of the State-a noted Ku-Kiux, by day. The Ruleich artillery will be there with together with many other military organizations, will be present, but it will be an extremely so; tional affair, from the feet that very sew peop'n cutside of North Carolina, amont as truthful his tory the story of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May 20, 1775, and because some of the most emi-nent scholars and historians of that State reject them as altogether apocrypbal. It is true that the executive committee invited the Problem and the Governors of all the States to be present. A few of the latter have accepted the invitation. Official engagements prevented acceptance of the invitation by the President, and in a most police and patriot's note he regretted this 'nability The purely acctional nature of this attempt to rob from the whole American people a portion of

its priceless, uniced and legal inheritance in the

DECLARATION OF INDEPTENDENCE is further shown from the manner in which this courteous declination of the President has been treated by eminent citizens of that State. The was officially invited. "He asserts," according to the New York Herald, "that it is all a mistake; that the presence of General Grant has not been asked officially, and that if he was invited at all it was by somebody having no authority. He inriher intimates that the attendance of the President at Charlotte is not especially desired." Such sentiments as these come appropriately enough from Gen. Hill, who but yesterday was enough from cent. Him, who but yesternay was kuring his brave but misguided army corps against the integrity of that independence which the illustrious evolutionary herose of North Carolina helped to purchase by liberal contributions of their blood. The New York Herald correspondent, writing from Charlotte under date of May 12, says: "Governor Vance does not regret General Grapt's refusal to attend the Centennial. He was invited to come surely out of deference to his no.

are prominent:
The Mecklenburg declaration of independence
was still in death, and burried in ory to support it.
That it depends alone for the evidence of its That it depchas alone for the evidence of its genuineness upon the recollections of men for the most part in their dotage, and tottering into their graves, when their attention was called to it. That the only living member of the committee which framed and passed the resolutions could not fix the exact date when asked.

That every historian of that period, and every recorder of public acts in North Carolina at that time, are silent concerning this declaration of May 20, 1776.

That the authentic and undisputed resolutions of the citizens of Mecklenbier country of May 31, 175, are enlirely inconsistent with the alleged declaration of May 20.

That the latter declare and assert absolute independence, and the former are loyal to Great Britain. Ritialn.

That four of the alleged signers of the declaration of May 20 signed. August 23, three months later, an attestation of loyalty to the Crown of England, and that these four men, Thomas Polk, Tark hit Alexander. John Pfifer and W.

later, an attestation of loyalty to the Crown of England, and that these four men. Thomas Polk, J. McKnitt Alexander, John Pfifer and W. Avery, were members in the Provincial Congress I. am the county of Mecklenburg.

There is no evidence that they anywhere or at any time cried as Archbishop Cranmer did when at the stake, "O, that unworthy hand" referring to the one that had signed a recanitation.

That there are two copies of the alleged declaration in existence, each claiming equal authorizedty yet wholly unlike in spirit and phraneology, and known as the Bavie copy and the Martin copy. They are published below, and the distinctions are italicised.

THE MARTIN COPY.

That whosever, discussed, That whosever, if Recolved, That whosever, or manner countenanced invasion of our our rigista, as distingled rights, as claimed by by the Pacifiament of Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to emy to this country, to America, and to the in-America, and the rights have and stableastic of men.

That we, the citizens chirchy of Mecklenburg

of Mecklenburg county, county, do hereby disdo hereby dissolve the solve the political bands
political bonds which which have connected us
have connected us fo the with the mother country
mother country, and and absolve ourselves
hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to
from all allegiance to the British crown, abthe British crown, and juring all political connection, confred or association with held nssociation with their nssociation with a nation
nection, confred or association with their nssociation with season with a nation
pled on our rights
shed the innocent blood
and interties, and inhumanly shed the blood of
American patriots at
Lexington.

That we do hereby declare ourselves a irce people; that we are, and
and independent people; of right ought to be, a
sere, and of right ought sovereign and self-govtobe, a sovereign and
self-govcentre ourselves a free prophe; under the
self-goveruning associapower off of and the
free aunder the control
General Congress; to
the maintenance of
which independence we
special goverunent of
solemaly pledge to each
and the maintenance of
which enails, our most
caming pladge to each
and seah of our former
fortuses and our most
secret honor.

That, as we now eelove and the Urown of

cration, our livee, our hereby order and adopt fortuses and our most as rules of conduct all sacred honor.

That, as we now co-laws; and the Urown of knowledge the existence Great Britain cannot be and control of no law considered hereafter rowing the existence of the law considered hereafter rowing, we do hereby or-among us.

dain and reopt as a rule. Resolved, That all office life, all, each and cos, both ciril and milerry of our former tary, in this county be laws; wherein neverthe eastlied to exercise the laws; the Urown of Great same powers and au. Britain acrer can be thorities as haretofore; considered as helding that every member of rights, privileges, im-this delegation shall munities or authority henceforth be a civil officer, and exercise the That it is further decreashed and determine this county is hereby controversies according reinfected in his former to law, preserve peace, commend and authority, union and harmony in he arting conformably the country, and use every to these regulations, exciton to spread the And that every member love of liberty and of present of this delegations of the peace—in eroment be established, the character of a coma civil officer—viz a gainted system of gorjustice of the peace—in eroment be established. The troversy, according to Continental Congress said adopted laws, and assembled in Philadelto preserve peace, unlon phia, to be laid before and harmony in said that body.

said adopted laws, and exembled in Philadelto preserve peace, union phia, to be laid before
and harmony in said that body.
county, and to use every
exertion to spread the
love of country and fire
of freedom throughout
America, until a more
general and organized
government be established in this province.
A. ALEXANDER. A. ALEXANDER,

Secretary.

It is agreed that the original was burned in 1800 at the house of J. McKnitt Alexander. What Mecklenburg patriot has decided which of the two is the true copy?

It is not denied that the statements of the four-teen witnesses as to the authenticity of the decisration of May 20 are all from recollection merely, and that not one of them is supported by a legal affidavit.

and that no case of them is supported by a regal affidavit.

The absurdity is not denied of supposing that a ret of men rould recollect the phreseology of a series of resolutions and the date of their passage for forty-fory years and longer and without ever having seen them in print.

What stickler for May 70, 1876, can deny that the letters addressed to the witnesses suggested names and events for these old men to fill up.

Six cut of the fluene witnesses do not pretend to mention the day of the month, and not one of them mentions the fact that two copies of the deciaration were made.

No Mecklenburger denies that some of the witlaration were made.

No Mcklichburger denies that some of the witnesses say John Mcknitt Alexander was secretary of the meeting, while others are equally positive that Ephraim Brevard was.

In that rare work, entitled "Documents showing that Mecklenburg county, N. C., declared her independence of Great Britain, May 20, 1775," published in 1822, the first document published is from the Haleigh Resister of April 30, 1819. This document is signed "J. McKnitt," and in introducing the Bayle copy of the resolutions, says : \*

ing the Davie copy of the resolutions, says "Conformably to these principles, COL. ADAM ALEXANDES,

COL. ADAM ALEXANDER,
through solicitation issued an order to each captain's company in the county of Macklenburg."

Ac. \* in conformity to said order, on the 19th of May, 1775, the raid delegation met in Charlotte, &c. \* \* Abraham Alexander was chosen chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander, clerk. Then to the resolutions the following certificate is appended:

"The foregoing is a true copy of the papers on the above subject, left in my hands by John McKnitt Alexander, deceased. I find it mentioned on file that the original book was burned April, 1800; that a copy of the proceedings was sent to Hugh Williamson, then writing a history of North Carolina, and that a copy was sent to Gen. W. K. Davie.

The reader will now observe that the glory of this achievement was confined to the Alexander family. Colonel Adam Alexander issued the order for the election of delegates, Abraham Alexander was elected chairman and John McKritt Alexander was chosen clerk. However great and grand this Alexander family might be, it was not, in the opinion of some, entitled to all the glory. Among the bucks and paynims of Mecklenburg there was the Polk family. We quote again from the book—the anihoritative book of documents. The "Raleigh Register" for F:b. dary 18, 1820, says: "When this Declaration was first published, in April 1sat, some doubts were expressed as to its authenticity, none of the histories of the Revolution having noticed the book of documents. The "Raleigh Register" for F: h. uary 18, 1829, says: "When this Declaration was first published, in April 1st, some doubts were exp. the decircumster of the Revolution having noticed the circumster of." This is given by way of excusing the presentation of Colonel William Polk's paper, which its signed by George Graham, William Hutch'nson, Jonas Clark and Robert T. Robinson, delegates to the convention. These delegates ec. iffy and on honor declare that Colonel Thomas Polk issued the order jor the election of two delegates from each captain's company, that he was the commander of the Mecklenburg-county militia, and that Dr. Lphraim Brerard, was the secretary. Now we find ourselves confronted with two Declarations of Independence of May 20, 1775, and two very distinct accounts of the preliminary organizations of the alleged meeting and its officers. The Davie or Alexander copy is not only published with the first haif of the paternal name, but it is a companied with an explanatory narrative written forty-four years after the alleged occurrence, so cuppingly and fraudulently invented and worded as to lead the casual reader to suppose that this retrailve was written at the date of May 20, 175. "J. McKnitt's" certificate is fraudulent signin because it is a sorely garbled and mutilated copy of his lather's certificate is fraudulent signin because it is a sorely garbled and mutilated copy of his lather's certificate, which the careful researches of Gov. Swalin proves to have been as follows:

"It may be worthy of notice here to observe that the foregoing statement, though fadamentally correct, may not literally correspond with the original record of the transactions of said Delegation and Court of Inquiry, at all the records and pepers were burnt with the house on April 6, 1800; but previous to that time of 1800 a finit copy of said records, at the request of Dr. Hugh Williamson, them of New York.

"Us may be worth of the flows of hin order that those early transactions might fill their proper pla

EVERY LINE OF HISTORY,

In whatever form presented, for the purpose of
bolstering up the Micklenburg claim has been
manufactured out of whole cloth. If the manufacture of history was a domestic article, and had
to be stamped like that of whisky, the Internal
Revenue department would be in receipt of a
great reum from the Whrelers, the Grahams, the
Jones and Vances of that State. The intense
real of Governor Graham has its origin, may be,
in a personal metive. The records of the Pension
Office show that his mather, in getting a pension,
reaffirmed under oath the truth of the Mecklenburg declaration. But there is not a man outside
of North Carolina, and we hardly think there is
one inside of the State, simple enough to believe
that anything like an intentional error was committed in the matter of this pension, but if Governor Graham's father did make a mistake it is
no reason why the true

NATIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES should be rent and form assumer in order to make it compatible with an error of one man's memory. The thing becomes a little too ridiculous, when the motives of the firery scalets of this Centennial celebration are exposed. For this idea, however, we have to thank tool. Wheeler. Perhaps be did not mean it should become public property.

hope be did not mean it should become public property.

There is one branch of this discussion involving the name of Capt, Jack, which finds an appropropriate introduction here, and brings us to a momentary discussion of the resolutions of May 31, 1776. The authenticity of these resolutions is not questioned in any quarter. They take their place legitimately in the history of the United States, and from no quarter has the voice of suspicion ever been raised against them. Just previous to the proclamation of the loyal and royal Governor Martin, August 8, 1775, he sent a copy of the resolutions of May 31 to Lord Dartmouth, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The letter secondarying the resolutions was written from Fort Johnston, in North Carolina, June 20, 1775. From that letter the following extract is made: "A copy of these resolves, I am informed, was sent off by express to the Congress at Philadeiphia.

As SCON AS THEY WERE PASSED in committee." Mark the language, "as soon as

As scor as they want passed in committee." Mark the language, "as soon as they were passed in committee." In a book entitled "Sketches of some of the first settlers of Upper Georgis, of the Cherokees, and the Author"—who was Gov. George R. Gilmer, of Georgis—there is a remarkable passage, which we give entire, from the chapter devoted to Mecklenburg: "The Saxon-Scotch emigrated in such numbers to the fine country in the north of Ireland during the sixteenth and seventeenth conturies as to form a distinct race from the native Celt. These women were the prettiest in person and the purest

in character of European ladies, and their men were equally distinguished for enterprise, intellectual capacity and love of liberty. The inferior station assigned by the British Government to Irishmen in the public service induced most of those who could to emigrate to the American colonies. In the early part of the eighteenth century several Scotch-Irish Presbyterian congregations settled the fertile territory of North Carolina between the Catawha and Yadkin rivers. The arbitrary dominion of Great Britain followed the emigrants to their new homes. They were forbid to take the evidence of any existing debt in the form of a promissry note, or buy a pound of tea, without first paying the Government for the privilege. A large British army crossed the Atlantic to compel them, and others like them, to do what they would not voluntarily. The colonists were obliged to choose between submission and resistance. The rumors about the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill so excited the Scotch-Irish of Micklenburg that on the 20th of May, 175, they arsembled in the little village of Charlotte to agree what they would do. They maie the following declaration of their opinions and purposes."

purposes."
[Here follows the Davis copy of the declara-

JAMES JACK.

A voice from the crowd called out for "three cheer," and the whole company shouted three times rad threw their hats in the air. The resolutions were read again and again during the day to different companies desirous of retaining in their memories sentiments so congenial to their feelings. There are still living (1855) some whose parents were in that assembly, and heard and read the resolutions, and from whose lips they heard the circumstances and sentiments of this remarkable declaration. When the chairman of the mesting put the question, "Who will carry our resolves to the Congress of the Confederation." James Jack, a bold, enthusiastic man, answered "I will." Immediately after a lone horseman might have been seen with intent look, pressing his horse on through the country towards the north. When James Jack arrived in Philadelphia he attended the Congress and delivered his message to some of its members. That hody took no notice of it in its proceedings. The majority were not then prepared to joopard their lives and property by doing what was treasonable. While the Declaration of Independence, made by the Congress of the Confederation on the 4th of July, 1776, has been upon the lips of every American, upon every return of its anniversary, the Declaration of Independence made

by the Meckienburg people remained for a long time unknown to faire. The fact that such a declaration had been made was unnoticed in history, unknown to the public, and denied when asserted, until placed beyond dispute by the production of two copies, which had continued in the possession of the descendants of persons present when it was made, and by the finding of a copy, which was sent to his Government by some British officer in the Southern colonies and deposited in the colonial office of London. When liberty triumphed James Jack removed from North Carolina to Georgia, and finally settled in Elbert county, near Broad river. His first son, William Jack, was for a long time a merchant in Augusta, Ga., of the firm of Jack & Ennis. Patrick Jack, the second son of James Jack, was a colonel in the Sth infantry during the war of 1812. Leroy M. Wiley, formerly of New York, and in 1854 reputed to be one of the richest men in the world, was a nephew of James Jack, and Alexander Bowle, formerly chancellor of Alabama, married James Jack's neice.

Before this meeting broke up the chairman put the question: "Who will carry our receives to the Converse of the Confederation." MODE THAN A YEAR BEFORE

Howie, formerly chancellor of Alabama, married James Jack's neice.

Before this meeting broke up the chairman put the question: "Who will carry our resolves to the Centress of the Confederation?" James Jack answered, "I will." "Immediately after a lone horseman might have been seen," &c., &c.

Compare this statement with the letter of Governor Martin, to the effect that the resolutions were sent North, soon as passed, and the reader has something like harmony. But this is not all. James Jack comes to the rescae and rettles the question beyond all controversy. In the presence of Job Weston, C.C.O., and James Oilver, altorney at law, Jack signed a certificate, December 7, 1819, in which he says: "When the resolutions were finally agreed on, they were proclaimed from the court-house door, in that town of Charlotte, and received with every demonstration arlotte, and received with every demonstration joy by the inhabitants. I was then solicited to of joy by the inhabitants. I was then solicited to be the bearer of the proceedings to Congress. I set out the following month, say June, and in passing through Salisbury, the General Court was sitting. At the request of the Coart I handed a copy of the resolutions to Colonel Cannon, an attorney, and they were read sloud in open Court. Major William Davidson and Mr. Avery, an attorney, called on me at my lodgings the evening after, and observed they had heard of but one person, (a Mr. Beard,) but approved of them. I then proceeded on to Philadelphia and delivered the Mackienburg Declaration of Independence of May, 1775, to, "Acc. cred the Ateckienburg Declaration of Indepen-dence of May,1775, to," ac.

Now, if Captain Jock had borne with him to Philadelphia the paper of May 20 he must have kept it about two weeks before starting. Would the hot headed patriots of Mecklenburg have permitted this? The idea is preposterous. He started, without doubt, on the lat of June, the next day after the Sist of May, the day of the passage of the resolves. Here again we have harmony. On this point, however,

with wonderful force and strength. All admit that Captain Jack was the expressman, and that on his way North he passed through Salisbury, and that the court for Rowan county was in session there. Now, Mr. Wheeler in his history publishes the journal of the committee of safety for Rowan county from 17% to 17%. This paper is very valuable, and under the date of September 25, 17%, we find this resolution: "Resolved, That this committee meet at Salisbury on the second day of each county court, or on the second day of the week on which the county court used to be held." A meeting of this committee (see the North Carolina University Magazine for May, 18%, page 17%, was held on the 1st of June, 17%, and an address to the committee of Mecklenburg was adopted, desiring a communication to be kept up between the two committees, &c. The inforence is irresistible that the court was in session that day, and that the committee was stimulated to this action by reading the resolves Captain Jack had with him. Rowan county, it may be well to state, adjoins Mecklenburg. We should be pleased to see how Mr. John Kerr, sabtle and eloquent as he is, can explain this away.

At the risk of repeating, it is again asserted THE EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES weil to state, adjoins Mecklenburg. We should be pleased to see how Mr. John Kerr, subtle and elequent as he is, cas explain this away.

At the risk of repeating, it is again asserted that no contemporaneous manuscript or printed matter alludes, in the remotest degree, to the paper of the 20th but to that of the 31st the allusions are abundant. In the South Carolina Gazelle of the 18th of June, 1175, the paper of May 31st is printed. On the 20th of June, 1775, Governor Wright, of Georgia, in a letter to the Earl of liartmouth, alluded to this paper. On the 8th of August, 1775, Governor Martin denounced the revolves in a public proclamation. Now, as the paper of May 31 is mild and weak in comparison with that of May 20, is it possible that no reference should have been made to it? The idea is simply of the absurdest sort. John Simsson, sr., a member of the committee, writing to Colonei Wilham Polk, under date of January 28, 1820, says: "In addition to what I have said, the same committee sppointed three men to secure all the military stores for the county's use—Thomas Polk, John Phifer, and Joseph Kennedy."

The twentieth and last resolution of the series of May 31 reads as follows: "That the committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Dr. Joseph Rennedy to purchase 300 pounds of powder, 500 pounds of lead, and 1,000 films, for the use of the milita of this county, and deposit the same in such place as the committee may hereafter direct." Here, aga'n, we have harmony with Mr. Simecon's recollections, but where is anything of this kind to be lound in the paper of May 20?

this kind to be found in the paper of May 20?

MECKLENBURG FEALTY TO THE CROWN.

When called on to admire and venerate the patriots of Mccklenburg for their alleged action May 20, 1776, as we do the signers of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, it is a little ugly to have the fact thrown in our face by undisputed historians that these same men hot only participated in the meeting of May 31, and passed a resolution looking to the failure of revolutionary acts, and implying conditions which might change their stittude, as will be seen in their eightcenth rysolution, but to find ourselves confronted with the stranger fact that four of these very leaders, while sitting in the Provincial Congress as members from the county of Mecklenburg, did, on the 25d of August, 1715

SIGN A TEST OF LOYALTY,

sion a test of lovalty, which humbly set forth a "profession of their allegiance to the King, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of Government." This action, however, is in strict harmony and accord with their naper of May 31, and as Colonel Thomas Polk. John McKnitt Alexander and their compers were brave and honorable men, the supposition is hardly credible that they had forgotten the paper of May 20. They did not forget it, and for the reason that no such paper ever existed. Confidence in it is only another name for the pastime afforded by believing in a lie. Just what object the Grahams, Wheelers, Vances and Kerrs have in view in insisting upon it that their noble revolutionary ancestors were brave une day and cowards the next, is more than ordinary vision can penetrate. and Kerrs have in view in insisting upon it that their noble revolutionary ancesters were brave use day and cowards the next, is more than ordinary vision can penetrate.

From the letter of President Weiling, published in the New York Herald of May 17, the following extract is made in answer to a point often made:

"The sturdy believer in the genuineness and authenticity of the manifesto of May 20, 1775, may here interpose with the remark that, notwith standing all these apparently infailible signs of its unhistorical character, we have the testimony of Gov. Stokes, given in 1830, that in the year 1798 Dr. Williamsen exhibited to him, in the city of New York, a copy of the Mackienburg Declaration, in the handwriting of John McKnitt Alexander. This statement of Governor Stokes is entirely credible. But our North Carolins friends seem to force that the statement does not at all help the pretensions of the Meckienburg Declaration of Independence as now received and hold among them on the authority of John McKnitt Alexander, for we have the confession of Mr. Alexander, iter we have the confession of Mr. Alexander, iter we have the confession of the Meckienburg Declaration of May 20, 1775, was written by him from memory in the year 1800. If, in the year 1706, Governor Stokes saw a copy of the Declaration, it could not have been the paper subsequently compiled by Mr. Alexander from his records at a given by Mr. Alexander for the year 1706, Governor Stokes saw a copy of the Declaration, it could not have been the paper subsequently compiled by Mr. Alexander from his records of the Meckienburg committee were still in Mr. Alexander's possession. If we could now recover the actual transcript of these original records of the Meckienburg committee were still in Mr. Alexander's possession. If we could now recover the actual transcript of these original records of the Meckienburg committee were still in Mr. Alexander's possession. If we could now recover the actual transcript of these original records of the Meckienburg comm

From this same profound and brilliant scholar, whose pen is among the ablest of the four or five great ones of this country, the following quotation is also made:

"It is their misfortune that they were called to pronounce on the merits of the Alexander version."

before they knew that it was written from mem-ory alone, and before the text of the real declara-tions made on the 31st of May had been exhumed from the dust of a transient eblivion. The pafrom the dust of a transient eblivion. The patriotic traditions of a people are justly dear to them. The people of North Carolina are not to be blamed for clinging with so much tenacity to the Mecklenburg learend. Many among them do not care to inquire too narrowly into the grounds of the modern skepticism that has aimed to discredit the popular belief; but there are others among them who, renouncing their faith in the fable of Alexander, have planted the honor of the Mccklenburg heroes on the memorable declarations of May 31. On that ground they are safe from arsault, and on that ground they may challenge for the Mecklenburg their states the plous homage and feverent gratitude of the whole people of the United States. For the people of Mecklenburg were the first in all America, so far as I am aware, to solve the problem was presented to them in the year 1775."

THE RISTORY OF THE TOMOSTONES. The failure of documentary evidence to estab-ish the claim of the paper of May 20 to authen-

The failure of documentary evidence te establish the claim of the paper of May 20 to authenticity has been so marked that recourse has been had to the graves in the cemeeries of Charlotte for evidence. These tombstones to the casual reader afford proof of the genuineness of the document, and 2r. Wheeler, in some of his late articles, relies upon thom. The truth is however, that this evidence has all been manufactured since the year 1819. Provious to that time there was not a tombstone in Charlotte which bore an inscription having reference to the meeting of May 20, 75.

Since 1819, and particularly of later years, the descendants of these heroes have been very busy putting up tombstones to their memories, with inscriptions thereon referrings to the meeting of May 20. This is the way they make history in North Carolina. The inscription on Abraham Alexander's tombstone, who died April 23, 1785, has no reference to the Declaration of May 20. His friends torgot all about it in cloven years, and yet this man was the president of the famous convention. This is what is on Herskiah Alexander's tombstone: "In memory of Hersekiah Alexander, who departed this life July 26, 1801, aged 78 years." His friends forgot in twenty-six years all about his participation in the affair of May 20, 1775. Passing over to the grave of Thos. Puls, colonel of the Recklenburg-courty militia, May 20, 1775, and one of the great, we find that be isonicity restling in a grave with his wife Polk, colonel of the Mecklenburg-county militia, May 29, 1775, and one of the great, we find that he is quietly resting in a grave with his wife, Susanna, regretted, &c., and that "their son, William Polk, as a taken of his filial regard, hath caused this stone to be created to their memory"—but for this grand character there is no reference to h's participation in a Declaration of Independence, stay 29, 1778.

But in these late years, since the new discovery, the plons descendants of these mess was basic.

the plous descendants of those men are having elaborate references made to the alleged great act of their sires. It is sublime nonsense, however, and proves just nothing at all. The conversion of a GRAVEVARD INTO A VOLUME OF EVIDENCE

in support of a fact whose alleged birth took place one hundred years ago is certainly a novel performance, and will suit the highly imaginative people of the Pine Tree State, and perhaps lead them to a more pious adoration of their Federal ancesters who, as long as they had reason to, hated Jefferson, but it will not make solid history.

son to, hated Jefferson, but it will not make solid history.

By the way, can it be believed for a moment that such men as Davie, Gaston, Iredell and others similarly prejudiced would not have asselled Jefferson as a playiarist had they known anything about the paper of May 20. And here we are, of course, led to speak of the phrases in the paper of May 20, which bear a reesunblance to the paper of May 20, which bear a reesunblance to the paper of July 4, 1776. The discussion has made the fact generally known, but it is well to recur to it again. The committee selected to prepare the Declaration of Independence were specially instructed to draw it in accordance with the resolution was composed by Richard Henry Lee. It was this:

which resolution was composed by Richard Henry
Lee. It was this:

Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and
of right ought to be, free and independent States;
that they are absolved from all allegiance to the
British Crown; and that all political connection
between them and the State of Great Britain is,
and of right ought to be, dissolved. British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and of right ought to be, dissolved.

The popular throes in this revolution it is easy to show were among the common places of the times, and the fact affords proof that when John Mcknitt Alexander sat down to recall the language of some patriotic resolutions he naturally fell into a partial imitation, and that is all there is to this part of the subject.

It is impossible in the limits of this article to refer to all the arguments, strong, compact and deliberate, against the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 10, 1175. It is a fraud in the Centennial celebrations. It is in no sense apart of our national history. It is not entitled to veneration, and it can never awake anything like a general enthusiasm in the heart of the American people. There is nothing in all that we have said but what would be justified by Abraham Alexander, Thomas Polk and Ephraim Brevord, were they living to-day, and by the expressman, James Jack, too, for he comes

FROM HIS HONORED GRAVE
this morning to solemnly declare that the resolutions he carried to Philadelphia were those of
May 31, 1775. These oid patriots would not like
to have vaciliation, recantation, cowardice and
double-dealing imputed to them, but that is just
the position such modern patriots as Groberal
Hill and Governor Vance seek to place them in.
Let the paper of May 20 return to that night of
oblivion in which it long rested, and let the people of Mecklenburg strue on the resolves of May
31, 1775, and thus command the respect and admiration of the world

MEMPHIS, May 19.—In accordance with the
proclamation of Governor Parker setting apart
to-morrow as a holiday in honor of the Mecklenburg Cestennial, Mayor Loague has issued a
proclamation requesting a suspension of business
and an observance of the day. FROM HIS HONORED GRAVE

The Black Feet Indians Foraging on the Canadians.

Ottawa, May 19.—The Government has advices from the northwest mounted police to the effect that the Black Feet Indians, who occupy a reservation stretching to a considerable extent along south of the Canadian boundary, made a raid recently into Canadian territory, and stole a large number of horses, in one case clearing out an Indian encampment completely of all its an indian encampment completely of all its horses. The thieves were pursued, but mansged to escaps.

The Dominion Government has directed the 
attention of the Government at Washington to 
the matter, and called upon it to preserve the 
same order south of the line as is maintained in 
Canadian territory. The raiders came from the 
castward, making a long detour, and sweeping 
everything before them.

German Catholic Convention. CINCINNATI, May 19 .- In the convention of the Catholic Benevolent Societies this morning the new constitution was adopted, and the societies were instructed to acknowledge in their next credentials the acceptance of the constitution as the fundamental law. Resolutions were passed denouncing Lismarck and his war against the Church in Prussia, and expressing sympathy for

Church in Prussia, and expressing sympathy for the Pope.
CINCINCATI, May 19.—The German Catholic Union to-day adopted a resolution that all societies of the Central Association give proper information of the adoption of the constitution at the next general convention, which is to be held at Philadelphia, commencing on Pentecost Monday, 1876. The following-named officers were elected: H. A. Spaunhorst, of St. Louis, president, and one vice president from cach State represented; Rev. Schwerninger, of Cincinnati, recording secretary; F. Henner, of Buffalo, corresponding secretary: Joseph P. Strack, of New York, treasurer.

The convention then adjourned for the day.

Insane Institution. ion of the convention of medical superintendents of American institutions for the insane, yester of American institutions for the insane, yester-day, was consumed in hearing reports as to the condition of the insane establishments of the dif-ferent States represented.

This morning the association departed for Ovid, to imspect the Willard insane asylum. The busi-ness ression will also be held there. The asso-

CABLE FLASHES. SAN SEBASTIAN, May 19.—Information has been received that the smallpox is prevalent in the Carlist camps.

Londow, May 19.—Among the persons lost by the wreck of the steamship Cadiz, while on her way from Lisbon to this port, was John Morse, a dentist, of Detroit, Mich. MADRID, May 19.—In the decree issued to-day he Government arows its intention of doing ustice to the Church, and gives a hopeful review f the military situation.

The sides of the wrecked steamship Schiller have fallen in covering the specie, the best part of her cargo, and probably a number of hodies. Blesting operations will be commenced as soon as possible.

BELLIN, May 19.—A semi-omicial denial is given to the statement in the Pall Mall Gazette that Frince Blamarck had sent out a circular dispatch complaining of the adoption of the French army Cadres bill as dangerous to the peace of Europe.

Paris, May 19.—In the Assembly to-day M. Batble announced the resignation of twenty-one members of the committee of thirty. The President of the Assembly stated that ejections would be held to fill the vacancies thus created in the committee. HAVANA, May 19 — Official dispatches from the interior state that the Government troops twice attacked a body of insurgents, numbering six hundred men, commanded by Raloff. Nineteen insurgents were killed. The Government loss was five soldiers killed.

was five soldiers killed.

Madrid, Msy 19.—A decree has been promulgated declaring the electoral period opened. During the time prescribed the press is free to discuss all constitutional questions succept that of monarchy, and public meetings of a political character may be held. The decree concludes by expressing the hopes of the Government for the reestablishment of a representative regime, without which there can be nothing but anarchy.

which there can be nothing but anarchy.

An article in the Times this morning presents a contrast between English and American efforts to reduce the national debt. We cannot but feel with regret, says the Times, that the United States in this respect shows more the high spirit of a nation considered of a great destiny, and anxions above all things that no shortcomings of the present generation shall interfere with the teachings their children have received.

Dublin, May 19.—The trial of Mr. Moore's petition against the validity of the election of the late Jno, Mitchel, in Tipp:rary, began at Clormel to-day. The petitioner claims the seaton the ground that he was the logal candidate and legally elected, his opposers being ineligible from the first, because he had transferred his eleptance from the Queen of England to the Government of the United States.

## TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

PORTER'S REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK OF THE TRIAL

CLOSE AND SEARCHING ANALYSIS. ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO BEECHER

Review of His Farly Training and Consistent Christian Life as a Preacher, Editor, Paster, Husband and Father-Glowing Portraiture of the Wifely Adoration of Mrs. Tilton for Theodore.

NEW YORK, May 19 .- Long before the opening of the court this morning the room was unusually crowded, reminding habititual attendants of the early days of the trial. The number of ladies in attendance, however, was greatly diminished. Mr. Tilton came in five minutes before the hour, and was closely followed by Mr. Beecher and his wile. Defendant chatted and laughed with those of the Plymouth gathering in his immediate vicinity. Before the jury were called Judge Neilson instructed the audience to keep perfect silence, as any noise would interrupt the speaker. Ex-Judge Porter then arose and began his

SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENSE. GENTLEMEN: You have been for five months in the service of Theodore Tilton, under the man-date of a power which you were bound to obey. My client has since the beginning of the suit dealt in Scripture principles. When they struck him on the one cheek he turned to them the other. him on the one cheek he turned to them the other. In the beginning they might have been struck with the general air of untruthfulness which permeated the case, and counsel thought that if they had been called upon to deliver their verdict then there could have been little doubt what that verdict would have been. On the one hand they had Tilton and Moulton, Jayne, the informer, Woodhull & Claifin, Joe Richards stealing up starkly to strike his sister in the back, and General Butler, the strategist. These are the parties who are the sponsors of this accusation. These are the

champions of christian funity and moral-ity, the originators, publishers and advisers in this matter. We had in favor of this defendant the jury of the vicinage, the wife, the children and the grandchildren, who found shelter beneath his roof, and the three thousand worshippers of Plymouth church. Even the clustering hearts of the young children loved his name, and would be living to bless his memory when you and I will be no more. We have with us the almost unani-mous and enthusiastic support of his professional brethren and the sympathy of callightened Chris-tendom. These, trusted and loved the defendant, while they abhorred and loathed the names of Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton. In our whole system of jurisprudence the plea of inno-cence was safe, and our laws in that respect were not a failure. The speaker quoted from Mitton in regard to the might of truth and its prevailing power. CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTIAN PURITY AND MORAL-

OBSTACLES TO THE ACCUSATIONS.

One of the obstacles to the accuser was the defendant's answer of his innocence and hers, the cath of an honest man. Bear in mind that this oath of innocence of the defendant interposes by the spirit of the law in her defense. Another obstacle they met with presented itself in the unbiemished character and unsullied purity of both him and the wife; and yet another obstacle was the fact that Tilton and Moulton for four years, by their words and act, falsined such accusations both in writing and otherwise. Another obstacle was the fact that Tilton cehabited and slept with the lady accused, and remained for four years in family relations with the alleged adulteress. They met another obstacle is that they both (Moulton and Tilton) admitted they were here, with the oath on their lips of having an open hostility against the defendant. They encountered obstacles in the fact that they lied to conceal it, as they gay, and the question arises if they are not lying now. There was an old maxim of the Roman iaw, which provided that witnesses were to weighed in the balance; and here in the one scale they had Henry Ward Beecher and his life, and Tilton and Moulton with the record of their lives. We were accustomed to believe in truth, not by the numbers of these who spoke, but in the probability of the stories told in regard to the matter.

WHO WAS THE ALLEGED CULPRIT?

A man three-score years of age, self-disciplined, well-poised. Not merely a Unristian, but a veteran Unristian and a minister. A man who from his youth up had dedicated himself to God and religion; who in his boyhood was raised by a mother who was an angel of mercy, if ever God sent one upon earth. He was not trained up in the lessons of lust, but he received the tender and gracious schooling of a Christian mother, from whose lessons he passed into labor in the fields of God. When the defendant was going from one log cabin to another, preaching the Word of God, he left no mark or trail of the seducer behind him. If he was true to his wife and virtue in these early days of his ministry, could it be believed that he had failen now?

Ordinarily when young men pass the Rubicon, with WHO WAS THE ALLEGED CULPBIT?

THEIR LIVES UNSULLIEB AND CHANTE, they are deemed safe. And here counsel spoke of Mr. Leecher's life—so devoted to his church. A man of ceaseiess avocation, not alone in the church, but on the platform, in the ecclesiastical circle, and in the editorial chair; a life which was so occupied with business that he could not read his own letters, but gave them to his wife. Could this man so give himself over to a low debauch? And yet they would have you believe that this man, living in the blaze of noosday, and in the broad sight of his fellow-man, had been existing for a year and a half in debauchery, and could carry on an intrigue of this kind for such a length of time. What credence could be attached to the story against the character of a man which had never been foresworn or blemished? And this woman, against whom the charge was made, was so faithful to her children sad her religion, and who labored so faithfully to bring her husband back to the religion or his children, whose heart was full of sympathy and love—could they believe this woman was living in the arms of a paramour!—a woman of clear sense, and loyal to her duty to the husband whom she loved? Why, the very fiends would laugh such an accusation to scorn. And yet each of you have THEIR LIVES UNSULLIED AND CHASTE.

GIVEN UP PIVE MONTHS OF YOUR LIVES to the consideration of this subject. The woman who could write such letters as had been put in the evidence was not the woman her husband would make you believe she is. What he would have you infer from these letters is the language that he used to Bersie Turner in his bed-room. Why, the idea of Henry Ward Beecher, if he were capable of taking a mistress, taking that mistress beneath his own roof, where she would be likely to be seen by his children and the servants, was something preposterous. The monstrous story was told to Theodore Tilton that during the period of a year and a half Henry Ward Beecher was debuching his wife. Yet Tilton, if I remember aright, had not the effrontery for make this accusation, but deputed Moulton to do that work.

this accusation, but deputed Moulton to do that work.

The counsel dwelt on the interview between Beecher, Tilton and his wife when the question of little Ralph's birth was discussed, and urged the improbability of its having taken place. Henry Ward Eccher, said the counsel, was endeavoring to lead this man's wife and family to peace and happiness, while he (Tilton) was trying to stab them.

The letters which have been placed in evidence tend to show the bappiness which was in that home when her husband destroyed it in endeavoring to gratify his hatred of Mr. Bencher.

The counsel then referred to the id latrous love of Mrs. Tilton for her husband, as exhibited in her letters, which breathed its forth in extraordinary terms. Councel quoted from letter of January

MEERS THEODORE TILTON EYE TO EYE and free to face, and convicts him in that the charge at first was not adultery, but was one of improper proposal. Dr. Bacon was once Theodore Tilton's Iriend; also were Jackson S. Schulits and Mr. Cloveland; and these two latter now contradict him on eath. Frank Moulton and Theodore Tilton now stand alone. One after another their friends fall away. But the defendant's triends increased as the sands on the seashore—not alone from Plymouth church, but from all cree's and peoples. Day after day, as the mails come in, we are greeted with letters of sympathy and hope, which come pouring in.

About January 0, 1867, we have a letter exemplifying the condition of this sick woman, married to a hale, hearty and stout husband. This man's greed and egotism was such that, to get or obtain a compliment he would publish anything, and it was in this way these letters of his wife were published in all the papers of this country. Mrs. Tilton's sin was that she was not good snough for him. She had the idea that whatever her husband did was right.

At this point the usual recess was taken. Mr. Pester spoke in a very low tone, and coly on some occasions was his voice raised to a pitch which could be heard over the whole room.

Alter the recess Mr. Beecher and his wife came into count with ex.Judge Porter, who continued his summing up about ten minutes after 2 o'clock by quoting from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters, in which she breathes forth the ferror of MEETS THRODORS TILTON EYE TO EYE

The woman whom he saked to be stened as an adultertax knelt to him as to God and loved him as she loved her Redeemsz. This woman, standing at the grave of her boy, they would have you believe stood within nine months and a half of the grave of her boy, they would have you believe stood within nine months and a half of the grave of her own henor. Mr. Morris, in opening, alluded to the frequency of the interviews between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Now, no one would doubt for a moment that Mrs. Mattie Bradshaw was a good and pure woman, and Mrs. Tilton, is a letter to her husband, said that she was lealous of the attentions shown to her by Mr. Beecher. Counsel quoted further from some letters of Mrs. Tilton illustrative of her unselfabness, and imputing all the blame to herself. Did any woman who had committed adultery ever write such letters of love and admiration and such confidence? Counsel also quoted from the letter of February 3, 1965, in which she reproached herself for her short-comings. The dastard to whem this letter was written furnished it to the papers for publication, with the intention of blasting his wife and injuring Henry Ward Beecher, Inanother letter

HER ADDRATION OF HER HUSBAND.

she says life never seemed to her better worth living for than it was then. He did not return her love in the same warm manner in which she tendered it to him. In January 8, 1868, Mrs. Tilton wrote to her husband that Mr. Beecher called to see her, and they taiked of her husband, and Mrs. Tilton says that Mr. Beecher loved him. Mr. Beecher spoke of the soothing influence she had over him. This woman

whiths to her husband of every visit
to ber, and of what passed at those visits. This
man pretends that after the alleged confession of
the wife to him, in July, 1870, he broke off from
the church, and he swears himself that his connection with the church ceased four years before
1873. Counsel then referred to the gifts of books,
&c., which were paraded by Judge Morris, and
which he said would not be likely presents to be
made from one libertine to another. Counsel
read other letters for the purpose of showing the
jury, he said, what passed between Mr. Reccher
and Mrs. Tilton at each visit, and said they only
effered the excuse of jealousy to a man who only
wanted opportunity for his infidelities. I deny,
said counsel, that in the history of the whole human racs have we a similar case of a woman
writing such letters to a cuckoid husband. Counsel here quoted from the letter in which she asks
her husband to love the Lord Jesus Christ and
bear patiently with her. The woman who wrote
that letter to Theodore Tilton was not an adulteress, but she was faulty only in that she love
that letter to Theodore Tilton was not an adulteress, but she was faulty only in that she love
dhan too well. Had the letter of December 28,
1866, been published, he said, before the Catharine Gaunt letter, what color would it have given
to the present accusation, though it was written
at the time it was admitted she was pure? On
the 23th of February, 1866, we have a letter begioning "My darling of darlings," and in which
she speaks of her "min," and Tilton hastens to
make the accusations of adultery against Henry
Ward Bescher.
Mr. Tilton writes in September, 1866, regretting WRITES TO HER HUSBAND OF EVERY VISIT

Vard Beecher. Mr. Tilton writes in September, 1868, regretting Mr. Tilton writes in September, 1856, regretting his being overcome with worldly-mindelness. In December, 1866, there is another letter from him, in which he says he had been reading "Catharine Gaunt," and that it turned on jealousy. He expressed the thought that any man was a fool who was the victim of jealousy, and in a few sentences afterwards says: "Oh, frality, thy name is woman." In all these letters there was nothing else but self-glorification and self-adoration of Theodora Tilton when he wrote to this poor little woman.

Theodore Tilton when he wrote to this poor little woman.

Counsel then read a letter dated March S, 1867, in which Tilton wrote to his wife of his gray hairs, and, said counsel, Besse Tuner said he spoke of them in 1870; and yet this man comes here, and in the presence of the ever-living God swears that he had no gray hairs then. Why, you cannot open a letter of this poor little woman's but there is something about Bowen, and you cannot have a midnight meeting between Beccher and Moulton without a snow storm resonant with the exclamations of Bowen's treachery. Beecher in the course of his life has written a few letters to Mrs. Tilton, and these are ilton, and these are TAKEN AS EVIDENCES OF ADULTERY.

though written at the instance of Mr. Tilton. The letter of Mrs. Tilton on January 13 1870, to her husband was also read, in which she mentioned the visit of Mr. Beccher to the house that day. Why, said counsel, should she write to her husband in a remote State needlessly, and mention the name of her paramour? This was atter October 10, 1868, when they allege that Henry Ward Beecher debauched Elizabeth R. Tilton, at his house, and after October 17, 1868, when they said he repeated the offense. Another letter was quoted of Mrs. Tilton's, referring to the troubles as of her own making, and yet Tilton came on the stand and swore they were of Henry Ward Beecher's making. Adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS. Races, Regattas, Pedestrianism, &c., &c.

TROTTING AT BERRING RUN. HALTIMORE, May 19.—The trotting at Herring Run to-day was fairly attended. There was only one race, which was for a purse of \$1,500, for only one race, which was for a purse of \$1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:25. Five started. Ed. White, 1, 4, 0, 2, 3, 2; Barney Kelly, 4, 2, 4, 5, 4, drawn; Annie Collina, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 3; Clementine, 2, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1. Kitty D. was last in every heat except the fourth, when she came in ahead of Earney Kelly. The third was a dead heat between Ed. White and Glementine. Time, 2:27/2, 2:27, 2:29, 2:28/4, 2:29, 2:33/4. RACES AT LQUISVILLE.

Louisville, May 18.—There was a large attendance at the Joskey Club races to-day. The track was in good condition. The flag upon the club-house was at half-mast, to respect for the mc mory of General Breckingidge, late prolident of the Kentucky Turf Association.

First race, Kentucky Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, dash a mile and a half, 27 entric7, and 6 started. Summary: Vinaigrette. 1: Robinson & Started. Summary: Vinaigrette. 1: Robinson & First race, Kentucky Oaks, for three-year-old filles, dash a mile and a half, 27 entrice, and 6 started. Summary: Vinsignette, it Robinson & Mergan's filly, by Australian, 2; Elerne, 3. Others not placed. Time, 2:30%.

Second race, Louisv'lle Indies' stakes, for two-year-old-fittes, dash half mile, 19 entrics, and 9 started. Summary: Lady Clipper, 1, Clemmie G., 2: Gardner's filly, by Lexington, 3. Others not placed. Time, 2:52.

Third race—association purse, dash of two and one eighth miles, 5 entries; all started. Summary: A. K. Richards' Monmouth 1, A. B. Lewis' Bessie Lee 2, G. H. Blee's Vandaleer 3. Marv L. and Warfare not placed. Time, 3:48%. Monmouth's time is the lastest on record by a second and a quarter.

Philadelphia va, Centenn'al. Earned runs, Centennial 2.

Philadelphia va, Contenn'al. Earned runs, Centennial 2.

Philadelphia va, Contenn'al. Earned runs, Centennial 2.

Philadelphia va, Centenn'al. Earned runs, Centennial 2.

Philadelphia va, Centenn'al. Earned runs, Centennial 2.

Boston, May 19.—Boston 13, Hartfords 2.

NEW YORK, May 19,-Athletics 11, Mutuals 6. SOUTH CAROLINA REGATTA. CHARLESTON, May 18.—The third annual regatta of the South Carolina Regatta Association begins to morrow and lasts three days. The entries are more numerous than ever before, but the only outside entries this year are from Savannah. O'LHARY'S WALK.

CHICAGO, May 19.—At moon to-day D'Leary, the podestriam, had accomplished 256 miles in 67 hours and 30 minutes, being then nearly 13 hours ahead of time. musical talent, the selections being made with great care from the recognized musical leaders among our colored citizens, embracing a large number of those who figured prominently in the colored opera. The selections were choice and of the highest order, and the rendition fully sustained the high reputation of the artists. Where all acquitted themselves so handsomely, invidious comparison would apparently seem out of place; but without detracting from any of the rest, the spirit of conception and execution of the beauties contained in the poetry of music must be awarded to Mrs. Smallwood, Mr. R. W. Tompkins, Misses Lina Miller and Coakley; the first named lady and gentleman for the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves in the rendition of the beautiful duct, "Nocturne." The singing of Miss Miller and Miss Coakley was fully up to their recognized standard, the voice of the former lady gliding smoothly and accurately over the most difficult parts. The combination would be far from being complete without the valuable services and artistic acquirements of Tilghman and Messrs. Williams, Pheetwood and Benjamin, all whom contributed largely to the success of the evening. The object being the proper cultivation of music among our colored citizens, its to be hoped that they will receive generous encouragement from our citizens generally. The concert will be repeated to night at the same place, and will be under the directorship of Prof. Grant, assisted by Mrs. Katie Smith, a pianist of considerable skill and execution. New York, May 19.—A number of fish culturists and sporting men met this morning at Cooper Institute for the perpose of effecting an organization of an international association for the pretection of game and fish. The object of the association is to secure. If possible, general

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Insanity of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. CHICAGO, May 19.—In the County Court the tilal of the question of the sanity of Mrs. Lin-coln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. The proceedings were based on a polition filed by Robert L. Lincoln, setting forth that his by Robert L. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary L. Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding \$75,000; that she is non componentles and incapable of managing her cetate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant and venire to test the question of her sanity.

The petition was accompanied by the certified of the family physician, (Dr. Isham,) to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln and was of the option that she was incape and a fit up. of the family physician (Dr. Isham,) to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoin and was of the opinion that she was insane and a fit subject for hospital treatment. Several winesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln, which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progressed. She imagines she hears voices in the wall, that strange beings best her in the shtries of her hotel, that she was the victim of poisoning plots, ac. Her closets are full of unopened packages which she had ordered to be sent to her room. After short arguments the case was given to the jury, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited. Mrs. Lincoln will be removed to the hospital at Haravia, Ill. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice.

At the announcement of the verdict Robert Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed, with repreachful tone, "Oh, Robert, to think that my son would ever have done this." There were few spectators in court.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

Arrest of Xingo Parks, the Agitator. tor, was arrested to-day at Osceola, Mr. Fisher has arrived from Huntington with fifteen men bound for Franklin mines. Every man is armed with Spencer rifles. Twenty-live Italians have arrived from New York for the Philadelphia mines. Strikers' meetings were hold at various points last night, but were poorly attended. The strikers are demoralized, and it is thought that the strike is nearly over. Many men have gone to wors, and all is quiet to-day. A DEPOT BURNED.

A DEPOT BURNED.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 19.—The telegraph effice and the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Excelsior station, near Shamokin, was burned to the ground last night; supposed to be the work of incendiaries. To-day there was a meeting of the executive board of the Miners' and Laborers' Association held here. There was a full attendance of delegates. They contradict the statement in circulation that they are weakening and ready to yield to the demands of their employers. They decided, by an unanimous vote, to yield or compremise on nothing excepting \$15 per week for eight hours' labor per day. This proposition has been formally sent to the president of the Coal Exchange, being the only concession the delegates were prepared to make.

Third Assistant Postmester General E. W. Barber has been absent in Michigan for severa weeks, quite sick with the quinsy. He is slowly Talmie Riddlemoser was sent to the Govern ment insane asylum yesterday, on an order from the Interior Department. Messrs. Sandford and Owen, British commis-sioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition, are pas-sengers on the steamer Illinois, for New York.

Mr. Froude, the historian, will sail from Lon don for South Africa on the Eld in an official ca-pacity. The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and the Supervising Architect were in Baltimore yesterday making inquiry and exami-nation as to the necessity and scopriety of the erection of a new post office building. arcetion of a new post office building.

Jeremiah Hamilton, a well knewn colored broker and banker of Wall street, New York, died in that city yesterday of pneumonia, at the advanced age of sixty-two. He was said to be the richest colored man in the United States, and was reputed to be worth nearly two million collairs. He was formerly a slave in the West Indies. He leaves two educated and accomplished daughters, and at one time offered large sum of money to any white man who would marry one of them. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Annual Meeting and Reports. PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The United States Centennial Commission met here to-day, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley presiding. There was a large

attendance of delegates.

Judge Hawley, in his remarks, spoke of the death of Judge Byrd, of Alabama; Gen. Gantt, of Alabama, and Batchelder, of Dakota.

The report of the scretary, John L. Campbell, was read, which state that the following nations have accepted the invitation of the President to participate in the Centennial exposition: Bosivia, Brazil, Canada, Chill, China, Benmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hawail, Hayti, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Orangeiree States, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Slam, Sweden, Tunis, Turkey, United States of Colombia and Venezuela. The relations between the commission and the board of finance are very satisfactory.

The report of the executive committee states that Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the use of death of Judge Byrd, of Alabama; Gen. Gantt,

The report of the executive committee states that Congress appropriated \$600,000 for the use of the board representing the United States Executive Department.

The report of the director general was also presented, which states that contracts have been awarded for building, as follows: Main building, \$1,420,000; art, \$1,109,270; horticultural, \$233,807; machinery, \$543,500.

OUR COPPER-COLORED WARDS. The Braves at the Executive Mansion-Their

Talk with the Great Father. The Great Father received our copper-colored wards yesterday at 12:20 o'clock. They were accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Siouxs were decked for the occasion. They cannot see the "Great Father" every day; therefore they wanted to see him in their best, and make a lasting impression. Beaded leggings and bespangled moscasins, variegated blankers and gorgeously-decorated scalp-locks, choice tomahawks and elaborate pipes, small banners and fisming G-strings figured conspicu-cusly in the scene and made the occasion interesting. The vehicle which brought them from their quarters at the Tremont house was gaudily adorned with small flags. As the bus stopped before the Presidential manson a big, broadshouldered, high-cheeked, lantern-jawed brave captured one of the flags with the "G, and W." inscription on it, and sticking it into

Mis Tomahawk.

marched at the head of the delegation to the White House.

After they had all been received by the President, and were assembled in the reception room, a small talk took place, in which His Excellency said, through an interpreter, that he was rejoiced to see them, and was glad that after a long and tedious journey they had arrived in Washington safe, but he could not talk to them respecting the object of their visit at present. He desired them to express themselves freely to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and if any disagreement arose he would endeaver to settle it. He wished them to accept the statements of these officers, regardless of anything that was said outside.

After the President finished, Lone Horn, the leading and meet influential chief of the party, advanced towards His Excellency, scratching the end of his nose, and thinking of something appropriate to say. After wrapping his blanket closely about him with one hand he struck the modern

ELOQUENT ATTITUDE, and said: "I am most supremely rejoiced to see the Great Father, and sirlke hands with him in the most beautiful city in my own native land. This is a great country. Why, I can remember the time when some of my relatives used to swim in the Chesapeake and catch clams on the coast of Maryland. How there were no white men to molest and make us afraid. Then we were a free and independent people, enjoying our own institutions, believing our own creed, and had never heard of Mr. Beceher. Thank God, howwer, we do own some of this great country now, but the white people, not satisfied with what a merciful Providence and a great deal of chicasery have given them, wantit. They want it bad. May be so they upon. My doubly great grandfather, my great grandfad, my grandpa, my eld man and myself were chiefs. I sum a heap big one still, and although I never claimed, I owned all this wonderful country before. Still, since I have seen your beautiful city. I have half a mind to. These braves you see about you are my ELOQUENT ATTITUDE,

and perhaps more warm.

After the short conference was finished the InAfter the short conference was finished the Indians shook a farewell shake and drove away to
prepare for the evening entertainments at the
theatres.

Harmonic Grand Concert.

A select and appreciative audience greeted the Harmonic Musical Association last night at Bethel hall, the occasion being the first of a

series of grand concerts to be given under their

suspices. The association is composed of the best musical talent, the selections being made with

great care from the recognized musical leaders

Ford's Opera House-Mr. Rollin Howard. Mr. Rollin Heward appeared to good advantage last night in his own play of "Baffled," which, by the way, is much above the average of seesa-

tional dramas. The specialties and changes in-

tional dramas. The specialities and changes introduced by Mr. Howard are much the best we
have had here. He has an excellent voice, and
manages it very skillfully. The Female Minstrels are a feature with'n themselves. The
ladies are handsome and sing well. Mr. A. J.
Talbet and his brother, Harry, keep their end
business well up, and have a rich budget of witty
sayings. The Supreme Council, Keights of
Pythias, now in session, have been invited by Mr.
Ford to attend the performance this evening, and
it is expected they will be out in full force. We
are glad to learn that Mr. Duffield has bright
prospects for his benefit or Monday next. That
charming actress and beautiful singer, Mrs. H.
Clay Ford has, in the kindest manner, offered
her services, and will appear in a character pseuliarly suited to her, giving her ample scope for
the introduction of some of her best songs. We
trust our citizens will respond generously to Mr.
Duffield's appeal. He has been stage manager
for Mr. Ford nearly three seasons, and this is his
first benefit.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—Belvil Ryan as Ec

THEATRE Comique,—Great champion wrestling match to night,

Avenue Theater.-The wonderful Faust Family and other novelties.

Attempted Murder and Suicide by an Indian Prisoner.
NASHVILLE, THEN, May 12.—One of the sev

enty-five Indians on their way to the Florida prison managed to get hold of a knife, with which

he stabled two soldiers and then named morning while the train was standing at Madison station, five miles from Nashville. It is reported the soldiers are not seriously hurt. On the

morning while the train was standing at Madison station, five miles from Nashville. It is reported that the soldiers are not seriously hurt. On the arrival of the train at this city the Indian was taken off and laid on the piatform wrapped in his blanket, and is supposed to be in a dying con-dition.

CHIEF WACHITA.

NASHVILLE, May 19,—Corporal Allen and Private Hennessy, of company K, 5th United States infantry, who were stabbed near this city, by the Cheyenne oblef, Wachita, were, together with the would-be assassin, conveyed to Ashe barracks and placed in the hospital. Private Honnessy was able to proceed on his journey this afternown. Corporal Allen's wounds are considered dangerous. The indian is much improved, and it is believed will recover. He is anxious for some one to shoot him or cut his throat.

Emigration Convention of Negroes.

NASHVILLE, May 19 .- A convention of colore people from this and adjoining counties was held here to-day for the purpose of considering and

New York, May 19.—A small quantity of alleged "crooked" whisky was seized yesterday in Brooklyn. AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The distillery men and gaugers who were brought before United States Commissioner Hogue this morning, on charges of defrauding the Government, were held under bonds of \$6,000 each to awaft the action of the

St. Louis, May 12.—Supervisor Hawley filed an information in the United States circuit court, to-day, against the distillers and rectifiers whose establishments were recently seized. It is understood that both distillers and rectifiers will be allowed to give bonds and proceed with their busilesses.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commanders Frank Wildes, B. P. Lamberton, George F. F. Wilde and Joshua Bishop, Lieutenants Wm. T. Swinburne, N. E. Niles and George A. Bickwell and Master A. C. Dillingham, ordered to report for duty at Newport, E. L. on the first of June, for instruction in torpedo service. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Frice, ordered to the receiving-sleop Potomae, at Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, ordered to the Narragansett, North Pacific station. Lieutenant Edward W. Verry, detached from duty in the bureau of ordnance. Lieutenant Bioomield Mclivane, detached from the Philadelphia navy-yard. Lieutenant Wm. R. Randall, detached from the Boston navy-yard. Lieutenant A. R. Conden, detached from the Canonicus, at New Orleans, and ordered to report to Newport, R. L., for instruction in torpedo service. Ensign Wm. P. Elliott, detached from the Powhatan and ordered to the Alert. Surgeon John C. Spear, detached from the receiving ship Potomac and dydered to the Pictator. Surgeon A. S. Aberly, detached from the Narragansett on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Heaton, datached from the Congress, European station, and ordered to return home and report arrival. The class of young naval officers for that purpose. The class which begins at Newport and the grade of lieutenant.

Some Government dams gave way at Eagle and Hall's lakes, Canada, and flooded the village A party just arrived from Missouri and the In-dian territory in Kansas deny that there are any grasshoppers there. Heavy forest fires are reported in the lumber egions of the Northwest and near Port Jervis,

Record of Crime. James Reilley has been convicted of man-slaughter in the third degree, slaughter in the third degree.

A Mr. Farrall shot and killed Jas. Murray, at Marion, Illinois, Tuesday.

Kate O'Toole, convicted of infanticide, in N. Y., goes two years to Sing Sing.

Smith and Jackson, butbands of the women drowned on Sunday, are under arrest, upon suspicion of foul play.

Albert Rosenberg, a Swedish sailor, shot his sweetheart in Boston because she married another during his absence at see. Having wounded her saverely, he tried to kill himself, but failed.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

PRAUDS IN THE COMMERCIAL MARINE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WHISKY WAR

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SIOUX.

CADETS FOR THE TORPEDO SERVICE.

Claims-Opening of Stationery Bids

for the Benartment of the Interior - Naval Intelligence-Condition of the Treasury-Revenue Receipts.

Financial. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$5,017,830; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$53,225,600; cofp. \$22,553,101; including coin certificates, \$21,068,000; custamoling legal tenders, \$73,051,720. The internal revenue receipts were \$253,724.

Stationery Bids. The bids for furnishing stationery to the Interior Department for the year ending June 30, 1876, were opened yesterday by a commission com-

posed of the chief clerks of the several bureaus of that Department. There were a large number of bids from all the stationers in this city and many from other places. No awards will be made for several days yet. The Chiefs Visit the President-The Sioux Indians, under the escurt of Assistant Secretary Cowan and Commissioner Senth, paid their respects to the President to-day and

paid their respects to the President to-day and made the usual speech. The President replied, through an interpreter, that he was glad that they had arrived safely in Washington, but that be could not talk to them to-day on the object of their visit; that he desired them to talk freely with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that if any disagreements areas he would endeavor to right them. Lone Horn and Spotted Tail made a few remarks, and the red men returned to their hotel to ruminate upon the great change in the city since their last visit. Frauds in the Commercial Marine Frauds in the Commercial Marine.

The Treasury Department has experienced considerable difficulty of late in enforcing the laws relating to the illegal discharge abroad of American seamen, the collection of extra wages for such discharges and of dues from American vessels transferred to foreign flags. In some cases the toreign Governments decline to sid in the enforcement of such laws. It is probable that measures will be taken to arrive at some general understanding in regard to the matter, so that masters of vessels will not be able to defy the Government while remaining without its jurisdiction.

Court of Alabama Claims

The court met pursuant to adjournment. The second calling of the calendar was continued, commencing at case No. 64.

The following cases, being in readiness, were grouped with case No. 68. Clement Harding against the United States, and submitted upon the testimony; No. 399, Thomas W. Williams against the United States, and No. 400, the same against the same; W. W. Carpo, of New Bedferd, for the claimants.

Also, cases No. 201, James O. Avaline against the United States, Mr. Richards for claimants; No. 445, James B. Smith against the United States, william Powell against the United States, and No. 785, Vincent Gomer against the United States, and No. 785, Vincent Gomer against the United States; in which Hon. C. Cele appeared for the colimants, and Hon, Jno. J. Oreweel for the Government. for the channels, and near, she at the Gevernment.

The above cases comprise all the cases connected with the cases connected with the capture and destruction of the Jirch Swist by the Shennedoah, June 22, 1865.

To day the following cases will be taken up. 69, 78, 71, 73, 149, 458, 74, 79, 211 and 1991.

The Whisky Frauds. There are no new developments in the whisky frauds. Several arrests have been ordered, and

frauds. Several arrests have been ordered, and telegrams to Commissioner Pratt announce that Supervisor Tutton had issued a warrant for the arrest of Goldson, Eastman & Crosby and their clerks and two gaugers, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government. The Department is also advised that United States District Attorney Patrick, at St. Louis, has filed a libel against one establishment, and is actively engaged in the preparation of others.

ADDITIONAL SHIPPERS.

The funeral of General Breckinridge, yesterday, was the largest in Kentucky since that of Heary Clay. The Massonic services were performed by the Knights Templar.

A colored man named Abram Waiter was killer in Baltimore yesterday by a gravel train. Seven companies of troops have left New Ogleans for the North.

Three men were killed yesterday in Hazardville, Conn., by a powder-mill explosion.

Some Government dams gave way at Earle

The bark Imperador is lying at quarantine, Baltimore, having lost her captain and two sea-men at sea from yellow fever.

Saving the Hay. The Boston Traveler tells a story of Mr. Wil-

liams, the ancient paster of Dudley, Mass., who was a practical Christian. One sultry summer Sunday, says the legend, the sound of distant thunder hearlded the approach of a shower. Suddenly the preacher stopped, and peering from side to side through the church windows, as if observing the tokens of a change in the weather, he quietly said: "Brethern I observe that our Brother Crosby is not prepared for the rain. I think it our duty to help our Brother Crosby to get in his hay before the shower." With that he deseended from the pulpit, and with several of his hearers, proceeded to Mr. Crosby's hay field, where they worked half an hour, or until the hay was housed. The stanuch old clergyman then returned to the church and resumed his dircourse. thunder hearlded the approach of a shower.

adopting measures for emigration to some other. State. After the introduction of voluminous resolutions and their reference to a committee, the convention adjourned until te-morrow. Many colored people of this State have been informed that they could get free transportation to Kansas and forty acres of land and a year's rations on their arrival at their destination. positors \$70,000,000—round numbers—and have only \$2,000,000 cash on hand with which to pay them. Should the depositors make a simultane-ous demand for the money due them, the banks would lack \$67,000,000 of enough to pay their creditors, and there is not that amount of money in the State. The muskets furnished to the Indians in trade by the Hudsen Bay Company are of the old fint-lock pattern, the barrels being so thin that the owners are often seen straightening them across